Part 2. The Frening Star. Pages 17-20.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1901-TWENTY PAGES

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GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM

Capt. Stoddard May Succeed Murphy as Commissioner.

ODD MARKING OF THEATER SEATS

Another University Club-Superstitions of Brokers.

NEW JEWELRY FOR MEN

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. NEW YORK, November 13, 1901. Now that the election is over, the burning question is, Who will run the police department? Capt. F. Norton Goddard is the man most prominently mentioned to succeed Michael C. Murphy as commissioner of police. His record as a republican leader and other qualifications are believed to make him most eligible for the place. Mr. Low has so far given no hint as to his idea of the proper man for a place over the head of Devery and in the chair of Murphy. Besides Capt. Goddard the names of John McCullagh, former chief of police, now superintendent of elections, and John C. Sheehan have also been mentioned in talk. Frank Moss also has many supporters. The succession in the Mulberry street office arouses more discussion than any other appointment to be made. It was upon this branch of the Tammany administration that the heaviest fire of the fusion campaign was concentrated, and many good men have been named for the office There is no man who may be said to have a claim upon the appointment. Capt. God-dard won golden laurels on Tuesday by electing a fusion alderman in Richard Croker's own district. Had he not been so closely identified with the republican or-ganization there are many who believe he might have been the nominee for mayor when he was considered by the fusion com-mittee. John McCullagh was chief of police in 1897 and 1898, after having served on the force as patrolman, captain and sergeant for nearly thirty years. He was retired by Tammany at the time Charles

remove Commissioner Murphy. Augustin Daly's Idiosyncrasies. The late Augustin Daly had many idiosyncrasies, the effect of some of which the patrons of his theater experienced. But there was one peculiarity of his theater for which Mr. Daly was not responsible. That was the lettering of the orchestra chairs from back to front, the last row being A and the one next to the orchestra rail being Z. Daly's Theater was the only one in New York so arranged. How the original style of lettering came to be adopted has never appeared in print. Chandos Fulton, one of the founders of the Lotos Club, was the Broadway Theater, which title remain-

ed on the 6th avenue side for many years.

The lessor of the house was the late John Banyard, who called himself an artist be-

cause he had painted and exhibited with a

Hess was made a police commissioner. He is said to have the support of Gov. Odell,

who mentioned him for the position in such a case as this at the time he declined to

"lecture" a moving panorama of the Mississippi river.

In the articles of agreement between landlord and tenant it was stipulated that on the first night of every production Banvard was to have, without paying for them, twenty-four seats in rows A and B, the seats so lettered at that time being next the orchestra. Mr. Fulton found this too much of a tax on his slim receipts, espe-cially when he learned that Banvard, inof giving the seats to his friends, sold them to the best advantage. Fulton resolved to correct the abuse, and began lettering his seats from the back of the house, so that Banvard's patrons got the worst seats. When Mr. Daly came into possession the reversed lettering of the seats suited his fancy and he allowed the

until Daniel Frohman came into possession,

The number of clubs in New York for which only college men are eligible is already large and very soon it will be increased by a University Club in Brooklyn, which has been organized with a membership of 145 names. This Brooklyn organization has grown naturally out of the University Glee Club, which has flourished over there for several years, and as Brooklyn is a city of college men the new club has excellent prospects of success. There are in New York at least a score of clubs for college men, ranging in size from the big University Club, which admits to membership only men who have obtained a degree from a college or university or have graduated from West Point or Annapolis, down to some very small college the fraternity is eligible whether he ob-Princeton and Cornell are each represented by large clubs and every eastern college fraternity now has its own clubhouse Some of the latter clubs have beautifully appointed clubhouses. The Women's University Club, which has opened its house in East 24th streets, starts with a membership large enough to guarantee expenses for the first year and it will be run as are the regular women's clubs of London, with the omission of a smoking room, for which there is no demand.

Superstitions of Brokers. "Wall street brokers as a class are as superstitious as women," said one of them, "and there is hardly a speculator in the street who could not own up to some pet superstition if he vouid. I mean the kind of nonsensical superstition that decides as action occasionally. My own is about as silly as that of any man's, but as it has won me lots of money I am going to cling to it. It originated about eight years ago, when I found a 50-cent piece on the side-walk. It was the first money that I had ever found in that way, and I had a feelever found in that way, and I had a feeling that luck was with me on that day. I
plunged on everything that I had been hesitating about, and when I settled up I
found myself way ahead. After that I fell
into the habit of keeping on the lookout for
coins in the street. You would be surprised to see the collection that I have at
home for I have never snept any of this home, for I have never spent any of this lucky money. It now amounts to more than \$6, and that first 50-cent piece is the largest in the lot. On days when I have found a coin I have pushed my luck suc-cessfully. Once or twice when I have hescessfully. Once or twice when I have nesitated about doing anything in the market, I have gone out and warked around the streets hoping to find a coin. I never have found one on such excursions, and each time I stayed out of the market, which proved to be the thing to do. I know as well as you do the foolishness of superstition, but I can't shake it out of me. Every one of my friends downtown has some pet

superstition, but none of them is quite as foolish as mine." Hotels Doing Good Business.

All the hotels in the city are doing a record business this fall, and the amount of trade that they are having can be compared only to the days of the fall of 1809, when the home-coming of Admiral Dewey and the fetes in his honor, together with the and the fetes in his honor, together with the cup races, brought such throngs to New York that every hotel was taxed to its utmost. That week has been known as "Dewey week" among the hotel men, and they never thought that they would see anything that would approach it in the size of the crowds and the amount of money that the people were anxious to spend. This confident statement to the results of his care Roentgen rays in the curs of the crowds and the amount of money that the people were anxious to see the confident statement to the results of his care to the confident statement to the confident statement

month the trade that has been done has been nearly as great, and in the weeks of the yacht races the business was fully up to the standard set in 1899. The proprietors of the hotels say that they have been unable to provide accommodations for the guests that have sought them, and that those who have applied for rooms have acted as though money was plenty.

Odd Jewelry for Men. Little silver snakes set with sapphires and diamonds and pearls will wriggle down the coats of Brooklyn men this winter. Also little gold snakes, with emeralds or rubies in their backs, will clasp the wrists of Brooklyn men. Golden buttons will fasten their walstcoats, always hidden, however, by their coats. And anklets of thin beaten gold, also hidden, will be worn on all formal occasions by the ultra-fash-ionable. In short, the craze for jewelry among men, which has overhung London and threatened Paris for two years, has settled at last, and as a matter of fact, in Manhattan as well as Brooklyn men have already shown signs of accepting the fad. But it began in one of the Brooklyn clubs

a day or two ago.

A contract is said to have been awarded for the building of the most remarkable automobile ever seen in this or any other country. The man who gave the order for the machine refuses to allow his name to be made public at this time because he gave a conditional order. It is said that those who have guaranteed to build the machine have accepted the conditions. The automobile is to have a speed of seventy miles an hour on level roads. If this speed can be attained, the price for the automobile completed is to be \$20,000. Among those said to be interested in the experiment are Lewis Nixon, H. W. Cramp, G. H. Kendall, G. W. C. Drexel and Frederick Lande. According to an engineer identified with automobile construction. tified with automobile construction, he has already begun work on the model of this mechanical monster, and he expressed confidence in his ability to turn out the sort of automobile demanded.

GEARY LAW SHOULD STAND.

Chinese Have Lower Standards of Life and Different Habits of Thought. From the Philadelphia Times.

Whatever the motives of the labor leaders, and in their moods the rest of the country is not always able to participate, the general verdict of the nation will be found to favor the existing rule in regard to the Chinese. The generosity of the republic has been great. It has opened its doors to the people of every nationality and race, and its hospitality from time to time has been openly abused. That we are all rather recent arrivals needs to be recognized, and it is difficult for those who have first come to discriminate with grace enough to arrive in better season. The colonies out of which these states grew were established as a haven and asylum for the oppressed of older lands. This liberal idea lies at the basis of our political and social civilization, and we do not mean that the long standing are discussed. mean that the long-standing tradition shall

be departed from. We are on this account, however, not free from obligation to ourselves regarding im-migration. No rule of necessity or policy can justify us in receiving the criminals of paupers of other lands. We are not com-pelled to take their anarchists. This is a 'white man's country" and our doors need not remain open for other races if their coming here may seem to be inexpedient or dangerous to the rights of the people already settled inside our national borders. Each nation has within itself the sovereign power of protecting its own life, and whenever it is capable of exercising this naver we may depend more it that it will power we may depend upon it that it will do so promptly and effectively. By the immigration of the Chinese, who have lower standards of life and different views of civilization, we shall also be inviting racial unpleasantness which will be for the best interest neither of the Chinese themselves nor of the white men of America. We have taken the first step, which, according to the French phrase, is the step that costs. We have received all the protests and stirred up all the unfriendliness which China has to bestow. We are excluding the Chinese. Let us continue to exclude them by re-enacting the Geary law without giving it time to expire.

FOR A TARIFF COMMISSION. Senator Spooner Will Probably In-

troduce a Bill. Senators Lodge and Spooner, the former a member of the foreign relations committee, which will have cognizance of the Nicaraguan canal treaty and reciprocity treaties in the coming Congress, took dinner with the President last night, and were in

conference with him up to a late hour. It was after midnight when the two senators left the White House. Both declined to discuss their talk with the President. Senator Lodge, in response to an inquiry, said the successorship to the late Senator Davis as chairman of the foreign relations committee was already settled, and that it would go to the "senior member of the committee." This is Senator Cullom. Senator Spooner said that he probably would introduce at the coming session measure creating a tariff commission of experts to go over the tariff question exhaustively, and make a comprehensive re-port for the guidance of Congress, along the lines of the amendment he offered to the Dingley bill during the pendency of that measure in the Senate.

OUR EXPORTS FALLING OFF. Decrease for Ten Months Ending With

October of \$3,393,596. The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the month of October, 1901, shows as follows: Merchandise-Imports, \$81,411,857, of which \$35,022,320 was free of duty; increase as compared with October, 1800, \$10,780,000. Merchandise-Exports, \$145,640,458; de-

crease, \$17,600,000. For the ten months ended with October the increase in the imports of merchandise over the corresponding period in 1900 was \$32,798,891, and during the same period there was a decrease in the exports of

33,333,390.

Gold imports, \$5,493,864; decrease, \$5,250,-000. Gold, exports, \$3,368,445; increase, \$3,360,000. Silver, imports, \$3,070,516; increase, \$4,737,689; decrease, \$4,737,689;

crease, \$41,000. Silver, experts, \$4,737,689; decrease, \$1,366,000.

The exports of domestic products during October are given as follows:

Breadstuffs, \$20,372,325; decrease, \$1,500,-000. Cattle and hogs, \$2,811,033; decrease, \$61,000. Provisions, \$15,394,412; increase, \$1,457,000. Cotton, \$46,625,321; decrease, \$13,850,000. Mineral oils, \$4,316,901; increase, \$287,000. crease, \$287,000.

Totals for ten months for the five items, \$693,575,707, as against \$656,006,106 for the corresponding period last year.

ROENTGEN RAY FOR GANCER.

Chicago Physician Tells of Some Surprising Cures. A dispatch from Chicago, Ill., to the New York Herald says:

"We are in the beginning of an era when

cancer will have no terrors. In the last year and a half I have treated over fifty cases of cancer, including many forms of the disease, and have yet failed to find a single one that would not yield readily. single one that would not yield readily.

"I am of the belief that the disease can in the future be broken down quickly and surely, even when treatment does not begin before the decise is will advanted."

This confident statement was made by Dr. John E. Gliman, professor in the Hahnemann Medical College in referring to the results of the providence.

with which the cure was made, has attracted attention to Dr. Gilman's work. Dr. Gilman's method is simple. The pa-tient is given remedies which will supply material needed for the rebuilding of the destroyed tissue, and he is subjected to the influence of the X-rays every day for a few weeks or months, as the case may be, in

weeks or months, as the case may be, in order that the cancer may be destroyed.

"The Roentgen rays," said Dr. Gilman, "are of great power in the destruction of disease germs. I have found them of great value in killing the germs of tuberculosis.
"The X-ray pours light and electricity through the cancer and destroys the germs at the same time stimulating the activity of the starved parts. The medicines which I give during the treatment, and which vary with the different patients, supply the material lacking in the system, for the restriction of medicines of the system.

toration of normal tissue. "I have thus far lost only one patien whom I have treated for cancer by the aid of the rays, and that one died of weak-ness, caused by her inability to *ake nourishment."

One case which Dr. Gilman is treating now is that of a Nebraska ranchman. The whole left side of his face was affected by the cancer. The growth pressed on the base of the brain so as to affect his memory, his left eye was closed and his nose forced sideways. There was danger that at any moment the walls of some of the main blood vessels in his neck would give way, causing instant death.

He has been under treatment two months is getting well and soon will leave the hos-pital. The tissues are being restored so that he will look like himself again when his cure is complete.

BOERS KILLING KAFFIRS.

Kitchener Charges the Burghers With Cold-Blooded Murders.

A dispatch from London yesterday says Mr. Brodrick, the British war secretary, speaking tonight at a banquet given in London in his honor by the City Carlton Club, declared that the Boers were hiding their tracks by murdering Kaffirs behind them.

"Lord Kitchener wired today," he con tinued, "that the cold-blooded murder of natives had become frequent of late, and that two dead natives, their hands tied behind their backs, were found November

10 at the bottom of a mine shaft." Later in his speech Mr. Brodrick said Great Britain now had 42,000 Boers in custody in the concentration camps and or various islands, and that 11,000 more been killed or wounded, or had left the country on parole. He added that he believed the number of Boers now in the field was about 10,000.

"The country has set its teeth and intends to go through the process of wearing down," he proclaimed. "We intend to provide Lord Kitchener with fresh troops to replace the tired ones. Only today a certain colony made an offer of help." Mr. Brodrick explained that four battal ons and two cavalry regiments would be drawn from India for service in South

Africa. Mr. Brodrick said he was sorry anything had happened to affect the career of Sir Redvers Buller, and he assured the company that the deafness of Sir Evelyn Wood was not a bar to the work that officer had to do as commander of an army corps. The London stock exchange and the con-tinental bourses were flooded today with peace rumors. One story was to the effect that the fighting burghers were ignoring their leaders and were negotiating with Lord Kitchener direct. Another report had it that General Botha, with 600 men, was less. These rumors had the desired effect of causing an advance in prices of stocks, but there was no official warrant for any

The war secretary declared also that neither Sir Evelyn Wood nor the Duke of Connaught was to be regarded as a peace went they also would go. He further an-nounced that Sir Archibald Hunter would be appointed to the command of another army corps when this was formed.

General Sir Butler, formerly in command of the troops in South Africa, who was recalled at the beginning of the campaign against the Boers, is at last having his merits recognized. According to the Daily Chronicle, he has accepted the offer of ar appointment as president of the most im

portant committee in connection with war office reform. OPPOSE TARIFF TINKERING.

Iron and Steel Association Will Ignore Reciprocity Convention. A dispatch from Philadelphia says the American Iron and Steel Association has officially notified Theodore C. Search, chairman of the committee of arrangements for the coming reciprocity convention at Washington, that it will not be represented, and its management asserts that every subsidiary organization in those trades has taken similar action. This is taken as meaning that the iron and steel men are generally opposed to reciprocity.

At the headquarters of the American Iron and Steel Association it was announced that all in the trade were strongly fore the coming Congress that will in any

THE OLD GEORGE LEARY.

Once Palatial Steamer Now a Lumber

Barge. The P. Dougherty Company of Baltimore Tuesday last purchased the lumber barge Josephine for service in their fleet of tugs and bay barges. This vessel was once the George Leary, the queen of the Chesapeake,

and showed her heels to anything affoat on the Chesapeake and Potomac, while her luxurious appointments and speed were the talk of first-class passengers between the northern and southern states. The George Leary was a side-wheel steamboat, built in Brooklyn in 1864. She was of the old type of steamboats, with a low and long, narrow bow. She was 237 feet long and but 33

The vessel was a palace when she was built, and had a fourteen-knot speed. At first she ran on the Hudson river. Then she ran as an opposition for the Old Bay line between Baltimore and Norfolk. Afterwards the Bay line purchased her. Later she ran on the Potomac between Washington and Norfolk. Next she ran colored excursions on the Potomac. In 1890 she was bought by Mr. John Roney of Baltimore, who strip-ped her and converted her into a lumber

Nothing remains of her old self but the bare yacht-like hull and a part of the sa-loon, on her stern, which is used as a cabin.

ROCKVILLE AND VICINITY.

General and Personal News From Montgomery County's Capital. Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

ROCKVILLE, Md., November 14, 1901. There was a large and washionable asemblage at high noon today in Christ Episcopal Church in this town to witness the nuptials of Miss Julia Prout Vinson, eldest daughter of Judge John T. Vinson, and one of the most popular young ladies of the county, and Mr. George Minor Anderson. the third surviving son of the late Judge James Anderson of this county, one of the younger members of the Montgomer;

younger members of the Montgomery county bar, now an assistant in the Attorney General's office, Washington.

The chancel and railing of the church were elaborately and exquisitely draped with choice white and yellow chrysanthemums, so artistically arranged as te have their colors blend in perfect harmony. A rope of ribbon was drawn from wall to wall to designate the space which the members of the two families and many of rope of ribbon was drawn from wall to wall, to designate the space which the members of the two families and many of their relatives, and close friends at home and abroad were to occupy.

Promptly at the hour appointed the bride and groom, unattended, entered the church to the strains of the organ. Miss Mary Hogg presiding. They were met in front

of the chancel by the rector of the church, Rev. Thomas J. Packard, who performed the ceremony. The bride was cos tumed in a suit of dark blue cloth trim-med with white silk and wore a velvet hat and gloves to correspond. The groom word

The ushers were Messrs. R. Bowie Vinson, brother of the bride, and James A. Henderson of Rockville, Alfred Griffith of Baltimore and James A. Tanner of Wash-

After the ceremony the wedding couple, with a number of relatives, partook of breakfast at the home of the bride, after which Mr. and Mrs. Anderson left for an extended honeymoon trip.

The board of county commissioners for this county has reappointed the following gentlemen trustees of the alms house: G.

Fenton Snouffer, Charles J. Lyddane, John G. Cashell, Nelson H. Robertson and Cloe E. Meem. Mr. James Connell of this town left yes-terday for Colorado, where he goes for the benefit of his health.

Boyd's and Vicinity. Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

BOYD'S, Md., November 13, 1901. Dixey Donovan, a yard brakeman in Brunswick yards of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, late yesterday evening met with a horrible accident while shifting cars on what is known as the repair track. He was standing upon some broken cars, giving the signal for the train to go forward, and his signal was answered by the forward man, when in some way he fell under the cars and was dragged a distance of at least two hundred yards. When found he was dead, his body being badly man-gled. He had been braking in the yards for some time and was well known there by all the railroad men. His father is in the em-

The grading on the new improvements of the Baltimore and Ohio raflroad between Reel's mills, just east of Frederick junction, and Mount Airy, have been completed and the contractors are now laying new steel rails. The new cut off between Ad-amstown and Washington Junction is about finished, and the laying of steel rails has commenced on this also. It is expected to have the two pieces of new track ready for use in about a month or six

ploy of the company there also. His wife

weeks Mr. Frank J. Welch and wife left this place for their home in Washington on Wednesday. They have been sojourning here for the past six months. Mr. Welch is connected with the Treasury Departpartment. Mrs. Mary Howe Totten and family will

leave for Washington next week, closing up their beautiful country home here for the winter. Mrs. Totten usually spends six months of the warm season here and occupies her residence in Washington at 1708 street northwest during the winter. Mr. John W. Knott, an aged farmer of his vicinity, was thrown from a horse a few days ago and is suffering from the effects, though it is believed he was not

seriously hurt. Young Man Accused of Crime.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. FALLS CHURCH, Va., November 14, 1901. Yesterday morning as Mrs. Ellis, who lives on the Hogan farm near here, was coming along the road by the Oakwood cemetery, and when near that point, a young white man approached and accosted her, asking the way to Alexandria. After them as rebels. He has further resolved to ask assistance of Emperor Nicholas and to the woman and upon her indignant refusal, he struck her over the head with a stick. A fierce struggle ensued, she screaming for help. Mr. Irving Murray heard her outcry and came to her assist-

ance, when the man ran off. The authorities of the town were at once notified and a description was given Mayor W. M. Ellison of the suspected party. Sergeant Swift was directed to look out for the man. Raymond Newlon was soon after taken into custody and on being confronted by Mrs. Ellis, it is said, she positively identified him as the guilty party. Young Newlon was committed to jail last night and will have a hearing to-

A largely attended meeting of Pioneer Lodge of Good Templars was held at Odd Fellows' Hall Tuesday night. Addresses were made by Dr. Geo. B. Fadely and Rev. Edward Eells, an instrumental selection given by Mrs. M. M. Erwin; a solo and chorus by Mrs. Annie Eells and a vocal

solo by Mr. M. M. Erwin.

Arthur Pue Gorman. From the New York Sun. A very fine man to look at is Mr. Gorman. with a benevolent, handsome, saintly sort of face. He might be one of those polished courtly abbes of the eighteenth century. No, there is something ascetic in his countenance. A man much liked in the Senate of the United States, to which body he expects to return on March 4, 1903. A man of good appearance and civil and even engaging manners. What are his other qualifications and gifts for the honor which some guessers have prophetically bestowed upon him?

Well, he is a burrower, a worker in the

and the light darkness. He has all the small arts of the small politician. He knows how to thimble-rig. By legal means and by subterranean expedients more congenial to him, he can bilk the yoters sometimes and win a temporary success. Among his Maryland allies are some of the toughest citizens extant. Among his habitual opponents will be found some Maryland dem ocrats of distinction and high character. He has helped make Maryland a republican state. For such it really is; such it will be. The Gormanites have to steal it to get it. There is no security in Mr. Gorman's new lease of political power. His attempt to cripple the republican party by making it difficult for the colored republicans to vote is an admitted failure. The edged tools that he has handled so jauntily are sure to be turned against his own party. In any real and lasting sense Mr. Gorman is far from being the shrewd political manager he has the name of being. He knows how to keep his mouth shut. He has an excellent gift of silence. He understands the mechanism of silence. He understands the mechanical part of the business; and by contrast with such a comic opera chairman as Jones of Arkansas he is as Machiavelli to the village idiot. But he doesn't allow enough for ideas. He doesn't understand the generous enthusiasm which men have even for obviously mistaken political principles. Principles don't bother him: why should they ciples don't bother him; why should they bother anybody else? So in politics he plays essentially a cutthroat game, a small and short-sighted game, the winnings in which

Death of George F. Carpenter. A dispatch from Mansfield, Ohlo, says: George F. Carpenter, a wealthy attorney, aged eighty-one years, vice president of the Citizens' National Bank, and father of Frank G. Carpenter of Washington, D. C., the well-known author and newspaper correspondent, died here Tuesday night. He was a great friend of the late Senator John Sherman, and lived on grounds adjoining those of Senator Sherman.

As a Business Bringer there is

nothing in Washington equal to

an advertisement in The Even-

Star. A dollar planted in its columns will bear fruit an hun-

AFGHANS' NEW AMEER

Habib Ullah a Ruler With Tendencies Toward Reform.

RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH ADVANCES

Doubt as to Present Conditions in Cabul.

ABDUR'S QUAINT BIOGRAPHY

With the 9th day of November began a new era in the political life of the east, a renewal of the campaign between Russia and England for suzerain influence in the little kingdom of Afghanistan. The significance of that day lies in the termination of Afghans' forty days of mourning for the late ameer, Abdur Rahman, and the full succession of Habib Ullah, his eldest son. Until the latter's policies are developed the mountain fastnesses of Caboolistan, Herat, Balkh and Candahar will divide with South Africa the attention of the British, and with Manchuria the diplomatic interest of the Russians. It is not unlikely, from the activity of both governments, that the controversy may soon grow from the representations and replications of diplomacy into a warfare of more serious nature.

According to the press dispatches from Europe, Habib Ullah has already given as-surance of his partiality toward both nations. A dispatch from Simla, through London, dated October 11, says; "Habib Ullah Khan, the new Ameer of Afghanistan, has

officially informed Lord Curzon, the vice-roy of India, that he will follow in his father's footsteps, hoping that the friendship existing between the Afghan and British governments will continue to increase." In reply the viceroy transmitted to Cabul an acknowledgment of Habib Ullah as ruler of the Afghans and a message ian as ruler of the Afghans and a message of condelence and congratulation from King Edward over the death of Abdur Rahman and the son's accession. As a further evidence of his British leanings, it is cited that the present ameer was educated by a young Indian rajput, who received his entire training in British India, and who was one of the most distinguished graduates of the famous Lahore University. This tutor, Sultan Mohamet, is now expected to return to Cabul as grand vizier and prime minister and wield his almost unlimited influence on behalf of the English.
Russia's claim is set forth in two recent dispatches from St. Petersburg. By the first it is reported "the brothers of Habib Ullah Kahn left Cabul secretly with their partisans the moment their father died (October 1), and therefore cannot be said to have acquiesced in the accession of their brother. Habib Ullah, indignant at their flight, has taken measures to defend the capital and sent strong detachments to pre-

The second Russian item is in the following form:
"ST. PETERSBURG, October 23.-The Russian minister of war, General Kouro-patkine, when releasing six Afghans who had been imprisoned on suspicion of being spies informed them, according to a dispatch from Ashkabad, that Abdur Rahman was dead and that Habib Ullah reigned as his successor, adding, The Russians have always considered themselves the friends of the Afghans, and we wish to remain so in the present change of government. Re-

port yourselves to the nearest chieftain and tell him what you have heard from the Russian minister of war. Development of New Ameer. Of the inclinations of the new ruler nothing is really known outside his provinces except that he reposed the greatest confidence in the tutor of his youth and upheld with all his might the political teachings of his sturdy and severe old father. From the last named he learned to suspect both powers, but to suspect the Russians the more. Sultan Mohamet, the tutor, is sup-posed to have taught his charge the most

implicit faith in England's high purpose toward her provincial peoples. The ameer's

mother was a slave, the daughter of the Emir of Fyzabad, but a woman of surpris-

ing education and intellect, and her influ

ence is said to have been always on the British side of the scale. The ameer is still a young man. He is not, however, wholly inexperienced in the art of government. During the rebellion of Ishak Khan, in 1887, Abdur Rahman set out at the head of his army and left the eldest of the princes at home to rule. The old warrior has himself left a record of Habib Ullah's conduct during that crisis. "He governed the country so wisely, cleverly and in accordance with my wishes," wrote dark, old true penny in the cellarage. He is an expert in making the straight crooked upon him—one for his distinguished services a second for having very bravely put a stop to a mutiny which was caused by my own soldiers of the Kandahar-Hazara Battalion He acted most bravely on this occasion, riding alone into the midst of the rebellious soldiers without showing any fear of their injuring him. Since that time Habib Ullah has been authorized to hold the public dur-

bar in the ameer's stead, as I have full confidence in his tact and wisdom. The First Month of His Reign.

In spite of the St. Petersburg story given above, in which the present ameer is represented as at war with his brothers, it is generally accepted the succession on the death of Abdur Rahman was without op-sition. The old ameer suffered a paralytic seizure in the third week of September, seizure in the third week of September, but his iliness was kept secret. On September 28 he summoned his family, the exalted personages of the state and the chief priests. All his sons were present but one—Afzul Khan, a boy of thirteen years. Abdur was pitiably weak. "When a king becomes old and infirm and near his end," he said feebly to those about his bedside, "he always desires to nominate his successor. I wish to have my successor chosen now. Consider among yourselves whom you believe to be fit to succeed me and you believe to be fit to succeed me and name him to me." The ameer's hearers are said to have been so much affected they could barely reply, but to have indicated could barely reply, but to have indicated unanimously a preference for Habib Uliah on the ground of his eight years' assistance to the dying king. The prince was accordingly summoned to the father's bedside and given Abdur Rahman's sword and belt, his jewels and a volume containing his will and instructions for the management of the state. The younger sons then placed the crown on Habib Uliand. sons then placed the crown on Habib Ul-lah's head. Ameer Abdur died on Oc-tober 1. For two days his death was kept a secret while the chosen successor ranged his peaceful assumption of the

those of Senator Sherman.

British Interests in Nicaragua.

A dispatch from Managua, Nicaragua, says: Ralph Paget, secretary of the British legation to the republics of Central America, who has been visiting the Nicaragua after announcing to President Zelaya that the United States has approved the claim of Great Britain to be recognized as protector of the Mosquito Indians in eastern Nicaragua.

John Hanson Mitchell, one of the leading attorneys of southern Maryland, died at his home, Hanson Hill, Tuesday night. Heart disease was the cause of (Continued on Twentieth Page). Habib Ullah's reign is only about